

In 2016, Belize made a minimal advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Government secured its first trafficking conviction under the 2013 Anti-Trafficking Law and expanded a conditional cash transfer program to cover 400 vulnerable families. However, children in Belize perform dangerous tasks in agriculture. Children also engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking. Important gaps in the country's legal framework remain. The minimum age for work is 12, and the country lacks prohibitions against the use of children in illicit activities. In addition, the Government does not appear to have programs that aim to reduce child labor in agriculture, a sector in which child labor remains prevalent.



### I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Belize perform dangerous tasks in agriculture. Children also engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking.(1, 2) Table 1 provides key indicators on children's work and education in Belize.

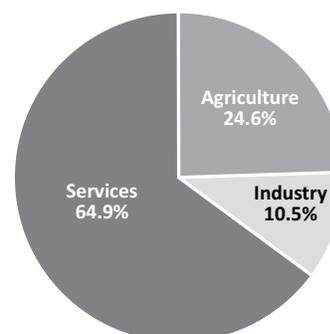
**Table 1. Statistics on Children's Work and Education**

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5 to 14	1.6 (1,405)
Attending School (%)	5 to 14	94.5
Combining Work and School (%)	7 to 14	1.2
Primary Completion Rate (%)		104.4

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2015, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2016.(3)

Source for all other data: Understanding Children's Work Project's analysis of statistics from National Child Activity Survey (SIMPOC), 2013.(4)

**Figure 1. Working Children by Sector, Ages 5-14**



Based on a review of available information, Table 2 provides an overview of children's work by sector and activity.

**Table 2. Overview of Children's Work by Sector and Activity**

Sector/Industry	Activity
Agriculture	Production of beans, bananas, citrus fruits, cereals, corn, rice, sugarcane, papayas, and vegetables (5-11)
	Fishing, including for fish, lobster, and conch (10)
	Butchering or livestock raising, including poultry and cattle (10)
Industry	Construction†, carpentry, masonry, wood carving (10)
	Quarrying†, including operating stone crushers (11)
Services	Street vending
	Retail vending (10)
	Yard work, including chopping, using lawnmowers and machetes (10, 12)
	Seamstressing (10)
	Working and cooking in food service, including wielding large mixers and grills (10)
	Auto repair† (10)
	Pumping gas (10)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (2, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14)

† Determined by national law or regulation as hazardous, and as such, relevant to Article 3(d) of ILO C. 182.

‡ Child labor understood as the worst forms of child labor *per se* under Article 3(a)-(c) of ILO C. 182.

# Belize

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT

In Belize, approximately 9.5 percent of Mennonite children are engaged in child labor.(10, 12) The school system in Mennonite communities operates under a different cycle to allow children to work in family farms and businesses. (12) Mennonite children often use dangerous tools like machetes, tractors, and ploughs, and operate heavy-duty equipment at sawmills and stone crushers at quarries.(12) During March 2016, non-Mennonite children in northern Belize skipped school to work in Mennonite-owned bean fields to supplement their families' income.(12)

There were anecdotal reports of minors from neighboring countries being trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation.(12, 15, 16) Girls from impoverished communities and LGBTI children are particularly vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation and labor trafficking in Belize.(15, 16) Children in Belize are increasingly being trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation in areas frequented by tourists or seasonal workers, such as truckers and citrus workers.(17, 18) In 2016, there were no official reports of children being used for pornography; however, several videos depicting people appearing to be children surfaced on social media in Belize.(12) Anecdotal reports also indicate that teenage boys ages 12 through 17 were recruited to transport and sell drugs in Belize City.(12)

While primary and secondary education is tuition-free in Belize, children's access to education is sometimes hindered by the cost of school fees, textbooks, uniforms, and meals.(19-21)

## II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Belize has ratified all key international conventions concerning child labor (Table 3).

**Table 3. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor**

	Convention	Ratification
	ILO C. 138, Minimum Age	✓
	ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	UN CRC	✓
	UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
	UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓

The Government has established laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 4). However, gaps exist in Belize's legal framework to adequately protect children from child labor.

**Table 4. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor**

Standard	Meets International Standards: Yes/No	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	No	12	Articles 54, 164, and 169 of the Labor Act; Articles 2–3 of the Shops Act (22, 23)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	No	14	Articles 2 and 7 of the Families and Children Act; Articles 2 and 164 of the Labor Act (22, 24)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Yes		Article 164 of the Labor Act.(22)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Article 8 of the Constitution; Articles 157–158 of the Labor Act (22, 25)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Articles 11–14 of the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Act; Article 9 of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (Prohibition) Act; Articles 49–51 of the Criminal Code (26-28)

**Table 4. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor (cont)**

Standard	Meets International Standards: Yes/No	Age	Legislation
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	No		Articles 2, 11, and 13–14 of the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Act Articles 2–9 of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (Prohibition) Act Articles 49–51 of the Criminal Code (26-28)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	No		
Minimum Age for Military Recruitment			
State Compulsory	N/A*		
State Voluntary	Yes	18	Article 16 of the Defence Act (29)
Non-state Compulsory	No		
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	14	Articles 2 and 59 of the Education and Training Act; Articles 2 and 34 of the Education Act (19, 30)
Free Public Education	Yes		Article 70 of the Education and Training Act; Article 45 of the Education Act (19, 30)

\* No conscription (31)

Belizean law does not conform to international standards since it sets the minimum age for employment at 12 years old.(22, 32) However, the minimum legal age for work in wholesale or retail trade or business is 14.(23) Belizean law is also inconsistent with international standards on hazardous work. Children under age 14 are prohibited from working in industrial undertakings—including activities such as mining, manufacturing, and construction—but children over age 14 are explicitly permitted to work in those types of activities.(22) Though Belizean law indicates that children under age 18 are prohibited from being employed or engaged in any activity that may be detrimental to their health, education, or mental, physical, or moral development, the law does not specify which employment activities are detrimental to children.(22, 24) A list of hazardous work prohibited for all children has not been adopted as law.(18, 33)

The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (Prohibition) Act and the Criminal Code prohibit all forms of child sexual exploitation, with the former explicitly prohibiting child pornography.(26, 27) However, consensual sex with a child age 16 or 17 is permitted, including in cases in which a person gives or promises remuneration, goods, food, or other benefits in exchange for the sexual act. This provision leaves these children vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor.(17, 18, 26) Research could not determine whether laws prohibit the use of children in specific illicit activities, including the production and trafficking of drugs.(32)

### III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor, including its worst forms (Table 5). However, gaps in labor law and criminal law enforcement remain and some enforcement information is not available.

**Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement**

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Labor, Local Government, and Rural Development	Identify cases and enforce laws related to child labor and hazardous child labor through its Labor Department.(5, 9, 11)
Ministry of Human Development and Social Transformation, Department of Human Services	Receive referrals for child labor cases; train immigration officials, labor inspectors, and the Belize Police Department (BPD) in making referrals; and handle human trafficking cases.(5, 8, 34) Provide victims with welfare services, including medical and social services and counseling assistance.(11, 35)
Belize Police Department (BPD)	Investigate cases of commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking through Sexual Offense and Family Violence Units.(5, 6, 8)
Office of the Director of Public Prosecution	Prosecute criminal offenses, including cases of commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking.(36)

# Belize

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT

### *Labor Law Enforcement*

In 2016, labor law enforcement agencies in Belize took actions to combat child labor, including its worst forms (Table 6).

**Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor**

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2015	2016
Labor Inspectorate Funding	Unknown* (11)	Unknown* (37)
Number of Labor Inspectors	24 (11)	25 (12)
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Unknown	Yes (38)
Training for Labor Inspectors		
Initial Training for New Employees	Unknown	Yes (38)
Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	N/A (11)	N/A (12)
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (11)	Yes (38)
Number of Labor Inspections	Unknown* (11)	Unknown* (12)
Number Conducted at Worksite	Unknown* (11)	Unknown* (12)
Number Conducted by Desk Reviews	Unknown* (11)	0(12)
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	Unknown	0 (12)
Number of Child Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	Unknown	0 (12)
Number of Penalties Imposed That Were Collected	Unknown	0 (12)
Routine Inspections Conducted	Yes (9)	Yes (12)
Routine Inspections Targeted	Yes (9)	Yes (12)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Yes (9)	Yes (12)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Unknown	Yes (12)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Yes (9)	Yes (12)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Yes (11)	Yes (12)

\* The Government does not publish this information.

In 2016, the Labor Department employed 25 inspectors in 10 offices throughout the country.(11, 12) The budget allocated to the Labor Department for the reporting period was \$1,289,134, an increase from 2015.(11, 12) Reports indicate that labor inspections in rural and agricultural areas were hampered by a lack of resources, including vehicles and fuel.(9, 39) While the Labor Department is required to visit every business at least once a year, it usually falls short of this goal.(12) In 2016, due to a lack of staff and transportation, the Government was able to conduct less than 25 percent of its proposed inspections.(12)

### *Criminal Law Enforcement*

In 2016, criminal law enforcement agencies in Belize took actions to combat the worst forms of child labor (Table 7).

**Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	2015	2016
Training for Investigators		
Initial Training for New Employees	Unknown (11)	Yes (12)
Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	N/A (11)	N/A (12)
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (11)	Yes (38)
Number of Investigations	Unknown (11)	Unknown
Number of Violations Found	Unknown	0 (12)
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	0 (34)	0 (12)
Number of Convictions	0 (34)	2 (15, 16, 40)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Yes (11)	Yes (38)

In 2016, the Belizean judiciary secured the first conviction of child sex trafficking under the 2013 Anti-Trafficking Law, but the judge did not impose jail time.(15) Criminal investigators and police officers lacked sufficient resources—such as vehicles, fuel, office supplies, and adequate training—to effectively investigate violations of criminal law, including the worst forms of child labor.(12, 36)

#### IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor, including its worst forms (Table 8).

**Table 8. Key Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor**

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
National Child Labor Committee	Coordinate efforts between ministries to combat child labor and implement the National Child Labor Policy. Led by the Ministry of Labor and 14 government and civil society members.(5, 6, 41) The Committee was dormant in 2016.(42)
Anti-Trafficking in Persons Council	Identify and rescue human trafficking victims, train law enforcement officials, and educate the public about the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Led by the Vice Minister of Human Development and Social Transformation; includes 12 other government agencies and civil society organizations.(2, 5, 6, 43)
National Committee for Families and Children (NCFC)	Promote, monitor, and evaluate Belize's compliance with its national and international commitments to children, including the UN CRC.(35) Met quarterly in 2016, and worked on the National Framework for Children and Adolescents (2017–2030).(42)

The National Child Labor Committee, the Government's lead agency responsible for implementing the National Child Labor Policy, did not convene in 2016.(12, 42) During the reporting period, the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Council partnered with two NGOs to train 422 teachers on identification of victims of human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation, and explain their legal responsibility to report these cases.(16)

#### V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established policies related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 9).

**Table 9. Key Policies Related to Child Labor<sup>‡</sup>**

Policy	Description
National Child Labor Policy	Focuses on strengthening child labor laws, creating legislation to address existing gaps, and providing educational assistance to children who have been or who are currently engaged in child labor.(6, 44) Aims to strengthen government institutions and services and train labor officers.(6, 41, 44)
CARE Model	Coordinates the protection, care, and monitoring of sexually exploited and trafficked children. Outlines the role of the Department of Human Services and the BPD in receiving allegations of commercial sexual exploitation of children and referring children to services.(5, 43)

<sup>‡</sup> The Government had other policies that may have addressed child labor issues or had an impact on child labor.(16, 45-47)

#### VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2016, the Government funded and participated in programs that include the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor, including its worst forms (Table 10).

**Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor<sup>‡</sup>**

Program	Description
Building Opportunities for Our Social Transformation Program (BOOST) (2011–2016) <sup>†</sup>	Conditional cash transfer initiative to reduce poverty, funded in part by the World Bank. Provides monetary incentives for families that comply with program requirements.(6, 48) Qualifying families must ensure that children ages 5 to 17 maintain an annual school attendance record of 85 percent.(5, 6, 49) In 2016, expanded to include approximately 400 families.(12)
USDOL-funded projects	<u>Global Action Program on Child Labor Issues Project (2011–2017)</u> , established by the Hague Global Child Labor Conference in 2010 and implemented by the ILO in approximately 40 countries to support the priorities of the Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor by 2016, and <u>Country Level Engagement and Assistance to Reduce Child Labor (CLEAR II)</u> , launched in 2014, a \$7 million dollar capacity-building program to reduce child labor, including its worst forms, and implemented by Winrock International in six countries.(50) Additional information is available on the USDOL <a href="#">Web site</a> .

<sup>†</sup> Program is funded by the Government of Belize.

<sup>‡</sup> The Government had other social programs that may have included the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor, including its worst forms.(6, 8, 9, 51)

# Belize

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT

Although the Government of Belize has a program to address the commercial sexual exploitation of children, research found no evidence that the Government has carried out programs to assist children working specifically in agriculture. The Government continues to face budgetary constraints for social programs that address child labor, and poverty remains high.(8)

### VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the elimination of child labor, including its worst forms, in Belize (Table 11).

**Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms**

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Ensure the law prohibits commercial sexual exploitation of children ages 16 and 17.	2013 – 2016
	Ensure the minimum age for work is 14 in all sectors.	2013 – 2016
	Adopt a list of hazardous occupations and activities prohibited for children and ensure that all children under age 18 are prohibited from engaging in hazardous work.	2009 – 2016
	Ensure that laws prohibit the use of children in specific illicit activities, such as the production and trafficking of drugs.	2013 – 2016
	Ensure that the law criminally prohibits the recruitment of children under 18 into non-state armed groups.	2016
Enforcement	Ensure that law enforcement agencies have sufficient resources to conduct labor inspections and criminal investigations, especially in rural areas.	2009, 2011 – 2016
	Publish information on enforcement efforts to combat the worst forms of child labor, including the number of criminal investigations.	2009 – 2016
	Publish information on the number of labor inspections conducted, including at work sites and by desk review.	2015 – 2016
Coordination	Conduct regular meetings of the National Child Labor Committee and develop concrete goals for the committee.	2015 – 2016
Social Programs	Increase access to education by eliminating fees and providing textbooks, uniforms, and meals.	2011 – 2016
	Develop programs aimed at reducing the worst forms of child labor, including in agriculture.	2009 – 2016

### REFERENCES

- U.S. Department of State. “Belize,” in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices-2014*. Washington, DC; June 25, 2015; <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/236878.pdf>.
- UN Human Rights Council. *Report of the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Joy Ngozi Ezeilo*; June 11, 2014. <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Trafficking/Pages/visits.aspx>.
- UNESCO Institute for Statistics. *Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%)*. [Accessed December 16, 2016] <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>. Data provided is the gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education. This measure is a proxy measure for primary completion. This ratio is the total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary education. A high ratio indicates a high degree of current primary education completion. The calculation includes all new entrants to the last grade (regardless of age). Therefore, the ratio can exceed 100 percent, due to over-aged and under-aged children who enter primary school late/early and/or repeat grades. For more information, please see “Children’s Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions” in the Reference Materials section of this report.
- UCW. *Analysis of Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Statistics from National Household or Child Labor Surveys*. Original data from National Child Activity Survey (SIMPOC), 2013. Analysis received December 15, 2016. Reliable statistical data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. As a result, statistics on children’s work in general are reported in this chart, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used, the definition of working children and other indicators used in this report, please see “Children’s Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions” in the Reference Materials section of this report.
- U.S. Embassy- Belmopan. *reporting, January 27, 2012*.
- U.S. Embassy- Belmopan. *reporting, February 27, 2013*.
- U.S. Department of State. “Belize,” in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2012*. Washington, DC; April 19, 2013; <https://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/2012humanrightsreport/#wrapper>
- U.S. Embassy- Belmopan. *reporting, January 21, 2014*.
- U.S. Embassy- Belmopan. *reporting, January 22, 2015*.
- ILO-IPEC. *Report of the National Child Activity Survey*. Geneva, Statistical Institute of Belize; 2015. [Source on file].
- U.S. Embassy- Belmopan. *reporting, January 15, 2016*.
- U.S. Embassy - Belmopan. *reporting, February 3, 2017*.
- Lopez, J. *Organized Crime and Insecurity in Belize*. Working Paper; 2013. [http://archive.thedialogue.org/PublicationFiles/IAD9014\\_Belize\\_Lopez\\_Paper\\_FINAL.pdf](http://archive.thedialogue.org/PublicationFiles/IAD9014_Belize_Lopez_Paper_FINAL.pdf).
- U.S. Department of State. “Belize “ in *Trafficking in Persons Report – 2015*. Washington, DC; July 27, 2015; <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/245365.pdf>.
- U.S. Department of State. “Belize,” in *Trafficking in Persons Report – 2016*. Washington, DC; June 30, 2016; <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2016/258725.htm>.
- U.S. Embassy – Belmopan. *reporting, February 14, 2017*.
- U.S. Department of State. “Belize,” in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – 2015*. Washington, DC April 13, 2016; <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/253203.pdf>.

18. U.S. Department of State. "Belize," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – 2016*; March 3, 2017; <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/265776.pdf>.
19. Government of Belize. *Education Act*, enacted December 31, 2000. [Source on file].
20. National Human Development Advisory Committee and Ministry of Economic Development, Commerce and Industry, and Consumer Protection. *2009 Country Poverty Assessment*. Belmopan; August 2010. [Source on file].
21. Carneiro, F. *Belize Right Choices Bright Future*. Working Paper. World Bank Group January 2016. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/870551467995073017/Belize-right-choices-bright-future-systematic-country-diagnostic>.
22. Government of Belize. *Labour Act, Revised*, enacted December 31, 2000. [Source on file].
23. Government of Belize. *Shops Act, Chapter 287, Revised Edition 2000*, enacted December 31, 2000. <http://www.belize.gov.bz/web/lawadmin/index2.html>.
24. Government of Belize. *Families and Children Act, Revised Edition*, enacted December 31, 2000. [Source on file].
25. Government of Belize. *The Constitution of Belize, Revised Edition*, enacted December 31, 2000. [Source on file].
26. Government of Belize. *Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (Prohibition) Act, 2013*, No. 3, enacted January 31, 2013. [Source on file].
27. Government of Belize. *Criminal Code*, enacted December 31, 2000. [Source on file].
28. Government of Belize. *Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Act, 2013*, No. 2, enacted January 31, 2013.
29. Government of Belize. *Defence Act, Revised Edition*, enacted December 31, 2000. [Source on file].
30. Government of Belize. *Education and Training Act of 2010*, enacted April 14, 2010. <http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/en/2010/belize-education-and-training-act-2010-4916>
31. Child Soldiers International. "Appendix II: Data Summary on Recruitment Ages of National Armies," in *Louder than words: An agenda for action to end state use of child soldiers*. London; 2012; <https://www.child-soldiers.org/shop/louder-than-words-1>.
32. ILO Committee of Experts. *Individual Direct Request Concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Belize (ratification: 2000) Published: 2015*; accessed November 7, 2015; [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100\\_COMMENT\\_ID:3185758](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3185758).
33. Government of Belize. "Appendix: Hazardous Occupations for Young Workers," in *National Child Labour Policy*; 2009; [Source on file].
34. U.S. Embassy- Belmopan. *reporting February 5, 2016*.
35. U.S. Embassy- Belmopan official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. April 29, 2015.
36. U.S. Embassy- Belmopan. *reporting, March 16, 2015*.
37. U.S. Embassy - Belmopan official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. April 12, 2017.
38. U.S. Embassy - Belmopan official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. March 9, 2017.
39. U.S. Embassy - Belmopan official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. February 3, 2017.
40. Parks, R. *Pedophile gets 2 Years for Indecent Assault of 3 Young Boys*, Amandala, [Online] September 3, 2016 [cited March 9, 2017]; <http://amandala.com.bz/news/pedophile-2-years-indecent-assault-4-young-boys/>.
41. ILO Committee of Experts. *Individual Direct Request Concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Belize (ratification: 2000) Published: 2014*; accessed April 14, 2015; [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100\\_COMMENT\\_ID:3294159:NO](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3294159:NO).
42. National Committee of Families and Children official. Interview with USDOL official. April 5, 2017.
43. U.S. Embassy – Belmopan. *reporting, February 24, 2012*.
44. Government of Belize. *National Child Labour Policy*. Belmopan, Ministry of Labor; 2009. [Source on file].
45. Government of Belize. *Education Sector Strategy 2011 – 2016: Improving Access, Quality and Governance of Education in Belize*. Belmopan; March 2012. [Source on file].
46. Government of Belize. *Final Report: Preparing Horizon 2030 - Long Term National Development Framework for Belize*. [previously online]. Belmopan; June 10, 2011. [Source on file].
47. Government of Belize. *Horizon 2030*, [previously online] [cited November 19, 2012]; [Source on file].
48. World Bank. *Country Partnership Strategy (FY2012 - FY2015)*. Washington, DC; July 29, 2011. <http://bit.ly/z9bndT>.
49. World Bank. *Belize "Boosts" School Attendance and Access to Financial Services for the Poor*. Press Release. Belmopan; June 28, 2012. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2012/06/28/belize-boosts-school-attendance-and-access-to-financial-services-for-the-poor>.
50. ILO-IPEC. *Global Action Program on Child Labour Issues [Gap 11]*. Technical Progress Report. Geneva; October 2015. [Source on file].
51. UNICEF. *Country Programme Document, 2013 – 2016 Belize*; September 14, 2012. <http://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/Belize-2013-2016-final-approved-English-14Sept2012.pdf>.